

A bundle of 5 for
distribution will be
sent you for fifteen
weeks for 50 cents.
ON NEWSSTANDS 2c.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

WHERE NOT PAID IN ADVANCE, THE
LOCAL YEARLY RATE IS 75 CTS.

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

TEN WEEKS, TEN CENTS.
ONE YEAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.

SEVENTH YEAR
NUMBER 45.

Whole Number,
345

The Lesson of the Beef Trust

Victor L. Berger shows the Government's Powerlessness

THEODORE Roosevelt has made a signal failure of his attack on the "meat trust." The president instructed Commissioner Garfield to investigate and his report was a finding in favor of the trust.

The report is to the effect that six packing companies—Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., the National Packing company, the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger company and the Cudahy Packing company—slaughtered in the year 1903 about 45 per cent of the total indicated slaughter in the United States; that the average net profit in 1903 for three of the companies was 99 cents per head; that the year 1902, instead of being one of exorbitant profits, was less profitable than usual; that during the months when prices of beef were the highest some of the leading packers were actually losing money on every head slaughtered.

The report in conclusion says that the National Packing company mentioned as one of the "Big Six" is a merger of various packing plants, but except for that concern there appears to be no general interownership of stock among the six principal companies.

So all Theodore Roosevelt can do is to ask the parlor of the meat trust.

And yet the existence of the meat trust is plainly felt in the kitchens of rich and poor.

And it is not the lack of cattle which causes the rise in values, for this country supplies a great part of the civilized world with flesh foods.

Nor is the expense of the packing house excessive; for in these plants the scientific disposition of all material tends to utilize all the substances handled, and to minimize waste. At the same time it is well known that workmen in the packing houses belong to the poorest paid and most exploited laborers in the country, and it is really a disgrace to this country that the government has not taken some steps to change the barbaric conditions in the large packing houses.

Nor is this all.

By its "route" cars, which are perambulating butcher shops, it has destroyed the retail business of the small towns, and it has been known for a long time that the retail dealers in the large cities are simply its agents. Its business transactions amount to six millions of dollars annually and this business is growing with the natural increase of the population.

And what shows plainly the nature of the trust's exactions: While prices within the United States have been advanced continually, those charged European consumers have been adapted to the local state of each market. Thus, American meats are cheaper in London or Liverpool or Dublin than they are in New York, Chicago or Milwaukee—the frozen meats of Australia necessitating the reduction. During the year 1901 about a hundred millions of dollars worth of meats were distributed by American packers in the European markets, a fact which indicates no lack of range cattle.

And yet the government of the United States is powerless against the trust.

Why?

Because the trusts (and in this instance the meat trust) are only doing what every business man does, not excepting even the smallest. The trusts are in the business to make money, and they naturally try to receive just as much as possible for their goods. Every small merchant does the same. The PRINCIPLE is the same. The MOTIVE—the desire to make as much profit as possible—is also the same. The difference is only that the trust does on a large scale what the small business men do on a petty scale. The rate of profit for the trust is as a rule not even as large as for the small business man, as the report has shown. Why then this general outcry?

Because the trusts just by their greatness have brought the evils of the competitive system clearly before the eyes of every one. The trusts have proved that under the present industrial system a small number of capitalists have it in their power to decide how much meat and how much bread we shall eat, how much we shall spend for coal and how much for oil, how nicely or how poorly we shall be clothed and housed—in brief, how well or how ill, how long or how short a time we shall live.

The alarm of the people is therefore easily explainable.

The question is only, what can be done?

The day of the small business man has gone.

The mammoth factories, the great corporations, will never again be superseded by handworkers.

The great machines will never yield to small hand-tools. Electricity, steam and many modern inventions have struck a death-blow to industry on a small scale forever.

And what other solution is there?

Shall we enact laws to regulate the prices which the trusts demand for their wares? That would be impossible under the present economic system. It would be meddling with the rights of private property and the trust owners rightly would declare it to be partial confiscation. Moreover it would not help, for the trusts would either bribe the officials or in some other way prove to their satisfaction that the prices asked are just and necessary. This has just been done in the case of the meat trust, and will be done again in the case of the oil trust and any other trust.

To ruin the trusts by special legislation would also be very difficult. Every increase of taxes would be followed by an increase in the price of the products controlled by the trusts.

Laws treating them as conspiracies would be equally valueless. It is easy enough for them to prove that they are carrying on their business in exactly the same manner as other business men. Besides, there is no law, and under the present economic system none can be enacted, effectually forbidding them to unite in one single firm.

In short, a government which stands on the basis of the present economic system is powerless against the trusts.

And the principle of the trusts—concentration instead of division, co-operation instead of competition—is also a perfectly correct principle and gives great advantages to those who avail themselves of it. In other words, to those "who are in it."

The trusts are a benefit to those who own the trusts. Yet the trusts are large enough for the whole people to feel this benefit if the whole people should own the trusts. Therefore we contend that the whole people collectively—as a nation—should take the place of the trust magnates and become the owner of the trusts.

Against the trusts there is no other remedy.

Victor L. Berger.

Stop warring uselessly upon effects and get at causes. Don't try to tinker up a bad social system. Help us replace it with democratic collectivism.

Those Labor men who scabbed on their class at the last election, must not be surprised at a congress that is hostile to Labor. The fault is partly theirs.

Commissioner Garfield has reported to President Roosevelt and Roosevelt has transmitted to congress his report, and now we know that the Beef Trust is all right. Garfield says so! He says its profits are reasonable! It's a good start, considering that the next "investigation" is to be the Standard Oil Trust!

Your lusty Individualist struts and talks as if he had been the cock-of-the-walk these many centuries. It is well to bear in mind, however, that the Individualistic school of thought is a product of the Nineteenth century. Carlyle facetiously coined the motto that is almost always used in describing the ethics of this school: "Each man for himself, and the Devil take the hindmost!"

Criticises the Church.

Catholic Telegraph: "We wonder at the growth of Socialism. Have we any reason to wonder? Is it not growing fastest where the pulpits are continually preaching patience and resignation to labor, and neglecting to tell capital that defrauding the laborer of his wages is a sin crying to heaven for vengeance? Will it not grow all the faster if churches and clergy accept money that has been cursed by oppression of the poor? And when we examine the matter, it is not the wealthy who build and support the churches. It is the poor."

What did you think of the "republican simplicity" of the inaugural ball of Pres. Roosevelt?

"An inscrutable providence," says the *Czar*, in his imperial manifesto, "has been pleased to visit our fatherland with heavy trials." Bloody rulers, when they get their rule tangled by their own operations, always lay the blame to an inscrutable providence!

Make your neighbor read this paper. He needs its message.

The subway strike in New York is for better citizenship for the men and relief from nerve-breaking regulations.

No wonder the unions shy at the capitalistic trade school scheme—students as strike breakers is again a feature, in the New York subway strike.

Mrs. Roosevelt, our American queen, wore a dress at the inaugural ball at Washington made of silk especially woven for the purpose—and we are told the pattern was destroyed afterwards so that no other woman could ever wear a dress like it. The dress cost a fabulous sum of money, an expense quite in keeping with the general money-squandering of the entire inauguration festivities. Oh, yes, we are a nation of democrats, of plain people! The drones of the nation went from all points to attend the function and the crowd was a record breaker, but the class that in the last analysis has to pay all the bills stayed at home and worked long hours in their sweaty clothes in the mines, mills, factories and other slave pens of the nation!

STRIKE-BREAKER FARLEY AND THE SUBWAY STRIKE.

Chicago, March 3.—"Boss" Farley, known as the head of the strike-breaker syndicate of the United States, shipped 400 experienced street railway employees and locomotive engineers and firemen from Chicago to New York City this afternoon under contract to act as strike-breakers on the Interborough system controlled by AUGUST BELMONT.

The most extreme methods to keep secret the name of the employer, the route and the destination of the strike-breakers were observed. Farley was not at the building where the final arrangements were completed, his secretary and his body guard conducting the plans.

At 3 o'clock the men were shipped over the Pennsylvania lines from the Union Station. They were ordered to go to the station in small squads and every precaution was used to keep the news of their departure from the street railway union officials in Chicago.

"You are sure to be paid well for the strike is an absolute certainty. It will be forced on the union employees of the subway, the elevated and the surface lines in New York," declared Farley's private secretary.

The men who applied for work in answer to an advertisement, visited a building at 207-13 Van Buren street. They had been instructed by the "ad" to go to the fourth floor.

As each man alighted from the elevator he was taken in charge by a Pinkerton detective and escorted into a large room, the doors and windows of which bore no names.

The door of an inner room was guarded by the private secretary of Farley. That individual, who is slender and wiry, wore flashy clothes and diamonds.

Inside the inner room the men were lined up and a big, broad man of fierce visage who was Farley's bodyguard in New York a few months ago at the time of the threatened suspension of work in the subway, read the contract. Only such men as had applied for positions a few days before and had been given written slips bearing their names had been permitted in this room.

When the contract was read no mention was made of Farley's name, but a representative of the Chicago American by a ruse secured a glimpse of the contract held by the secretary, which bore the name of "James Farley, Party of the First Part."

This contract provided that the party of the second part was to go to New York City to take the places of strikers for the Interborough Transit Company, on elevated roads, subway or surface lines.

New York, March 7.—A strike by 5,000 employees of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co., operating the subway and Manhattan railroad elevated lines, which took effect at 4 o'clock this morning, was one of the most complete in its early stages of any in the history of New York.

The strike by a few thousand men means the inconvenience of a million passengers daily. It also means work for a thousand strike-breakers already in the city, in charge of James Farley, a thousand reported on route here, and some hundreds from the city who will accept jobs with the company.

Manager Hadley announced this evening that he had secured 5,000 men to replace the strikers, or less than 5,000 short of the usual complement. The men came from all parts of the country, a batch of 500 arriving early in the evening from Philadelphia. One of their number, displaying a revolver, said they would resist interference.

SEVERAL OF THE BETTER CLASS SAID THEY WERE STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

GOMPERS' FRIEND AUGUST BELMONT'S FRIEND FARLEY!!

The subway of New York is a subterranean car line that August Belmont, President of the Civic Federation, bunched New York city into building and then turning over to him to make profits on for the next seventy-five years.

Belmont—Gompers' friend Belmont—has been preparing for the present strike for months—in fact last October in New York he had Farley and five thousand of his pinguin-guards ready and waiting for two weeks to beat the Subway employees if they struck.

To bluff the employees Belmont—Pres. Belmont of the Gompers-Mitchell-Carnegie Civic Federation—had his portrait taken with Farley and published at full length in the New York papers!

Belmont and Farley were the heroes of the day—an inspiring subject for an oration on "Scabs as Heroes" by Pres. Eliot—also of the Gompers Civic Federation of Labor!

The employees did not strike! Belmont and Farley and five thousand little Belmonts and Farleys won the day! Belmont was the hero and met with the acclaim of all capitalism.

THEN FOLLOWED BELMONT'S CORONATION BY GOMPERS! Behold now, Pres. Belmont of the Civic Federation, with his retinue of train bearers and shoe-shiners, headed by the justly celebrated Gompers and Mitchell—

—And Professional Strike-Breaker Farley bringing up the rear! How do you like the picture, Mr. American Wage Slave?

We would suggest to John Mitchell that it would lend variety to the pictorial equipment of his United Mine Workers' Journal, if he would vary the presentation on the first page of his own and Belmont's portraits and run this group picture of Belmont and Farley.

THERE ARE TRAITORS ABROAD. LOOK OUT FOR THEM AND THEIR WIVES.

For some time the *Herald* has been watching a little scheme that might be called a conspiracy to disrupt branches of the party. We now have proof of the charges we propose making, so will at once call our man.

J. Wilson Becker, alias J. Carlos Becker, alias most anything that will conceal his identity for the time and enable him to do his work under cover, is supposedly a member of the Socialist party. On several occasions he has publicly stripped off an S. L. P. button and denounced De Leon and the S. L. P. This is the introduction to his modus operandi. In the last election the tide was so strong with the S. P. that he was with it wherever there was a chance to get in his work. After the election he started out with the declared intention to work with all his might for the S. P. The last few weeks show that he is at his old tricks again. Under cover of party membership and with a badge of the S. P. upon him he opens a tirade on the party and its membership every time he has a chance. In other words, he works his way into a branch meeting to disrupt it. He says that De Leon's paper is the only Socialist paper and that the Socialist party and its membership are only imitations of the real thing.

During the last few weeks Becker, or whatever his name has been getting in his dirty work in Kansas. Our officers and organizers will bear testimony to his systematic efforts to disrupt the party organization in the interest of the Socialist Labor party. He but wears the badge of the party to betray it. He is not alone. There are at least two others, and perhaps more, and we have our eye upon them and unless they desist they will hear from us to their grief. A word to the sneak may be sufficient. If not, we will use a hammer.

Becker's stock in trade is his alleged heroism during the A. R. U. strike, of which no one has ever heard but himself. Upon this subject he inflates like a wind-bag and he is smart enough to play his A. R. U. baggage for all there is in it. He tells the most wonderful tales of daring in which he is always the central figure. Ninety-five percent of his story is romance and the rest simple lying. Among those who know him, Becker is notorious for the large amount he knows that is not so.

This man Becker is a railroad worker of the kind who does not railroad; a lecturer with a flow of unclean mouthings; an organizer who disrupts.

We believe he is enrolled as a member of the branch at Huntington, Ind., and we demand that this branch call on him to show cause why he should not be expelled. We also call upon National Secretary Barnes to at once institute an investigation of this matter. The truth of these charges can be easily verified and Becker and his pals whose sole mission in joining the S. P. is to disrupt it, should be thrown out of the party bodily within a minute after the proof of their guilt has been established.

We speak advisedly when we say that a systematic effort has been concocted to disrupt the Socialist party by having spies enter its ranks for this reprehensible purpose. Let the eyes of the party members be on the field closely

Circumstances Alter Cases!!

Commissioner Garfield Makes a Humiliating Report.

Washington, D. C., March 3.—The President today transmitted to Congress Commissioner Garfield's report on the so-called "beef trust." The report is to the effect that six packing companies—Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., the National Packing company, the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger company and the Cudahy Packing company—slaughtered in the year 1903 about 45 per cent of the total indicated slaughter in the United States; that the average net profit in 1903 for three of the companies was 99 cents per head; that the year 1902, instead of being one of exorbitant profits, was less profitable than usual; that during the months when prices of beef were the highest some of the leading packers were actually losing money on every head slaughtered.

The changes in the margin between prices of cattle and beef are in themselves no indications whatever of the change in profits, says the report.

Prices and conditions for the years 1902, 1903 and 1904 are reviewed, and the conclusions are stated that the six companies especially discussed are apparently not over capitalized; that the percentage of profit on the gross volume of business is comparatively small, and that during the years 1902, 1903 and 1904 Swift & Co.'s profits have not exceeded 2 per cent of the total sales; Cudahy & Co. is stated at 1.8 per cent for 1904 and 2.3 per cent for 1903.

With reference to private car lines in the packing industry it is stated that the profit is a very liberal one, a net return of from 14 to 17 per cent being indicated, but, it is added, that reckoned on the basis of dressed beef transported, the profit would add but little to the cost of beef to the consumer.

The profit of one concern, Cudahy Packing company, on its investment in cars was as high as 22 per cent in one year.

Further, it is stated that the six principal packing concerns while they slaughtered about 45 per cent of the total cattle killed in 1903, they slaughtered nearly 98 per cent of the cattle killed in eight leading western packing centers; that they control a very large percentage of the trade in beef particularly in the east and that they furnish New York about 75 per cent, Boston more than 85 per cent, Philadelphia about 60 per cent, Pittsburgh more than 60 and Baltimore about 50 per cent.

Kansas Wants Open Hearings and Garfield's Scalp!

Topeka, Kas., March 6.—The senate today declared that the Garfield investigation of the beef trust was not entitled to any credit, faith, or confidence, and unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved by the senate, the house concurring, therein, that we request the president of the United States to reject this report and appoint some man with experience, independence, and nerve that shall qualify him for the task of investigating this gang of commercial highwaymen, known as the beef trust, to the end that the public may be fully informed as to the sources of their enormous profits and foundations of their colossal fortunes, and agreements by which for a generation they have robbed both the purchaser and the consumer, to the end that legislation protecting both may be intelligently devised and that the light of publicity, that light that is destructive of all trusts and combinations, may be thrown upon the operations of this vicious and iniquitous conspiracy."

Chanute, Kas., March 6.—The advisory board of the Kansas Oil Producers' association will forward to President Roosevelt a vigorous protest against the rules for the Standard Oil investigation as announced by Commissioner Garfield. The producers will ask for open hearings. They say they are willing to have their witnesses cross-examined by the Standard Oil attorneys, and they desire a similar privilege in regard to the trust witnesses.

Changing Public View.—A Significant Editorial!

Are there two kinds of Justice? In 1894 Eugene V. Debs and some others, laboring men or leaders of laboring men, were enjoined by the federal court from speaking, writing letters or receiving letters and from some other things, leaving them free, if they chose, to eat their meals.

Mr. Debs was charged with having violated this injunction and the federal authorities swept to the vindication of the law like avenging archangels.

First, Mr. Debs was cited for contempt of court, that form of prosecution where the offender never sees his accusing witnesses and has no chance to cross-examine them; where the court is legislator, judge and executioner; where there is no jury trial and where the laetitia of the Star Chamber of Charles I. have full play.

Of course, Mr. Debs was convicted. He went to jail for one year. He also was indicted for the same acts for which he was punished in the contempt case. BUT THE INDICTMENT WAS DISMISSED BY THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY BECAUSE THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT IT. And the authorities knew that a jury would not convict him.

THAT WAS IN 1894.

IT IS NOW 1905. Behold the difference! Mr. Armour and the members of the beef trust were enjoined as Debs was enjoined. They have violated the injunction repeatedly. But they are not cited for contempt!

A grand jury is solemnly convoked to investigate the question of their conduct. If that body finds that they have violated the injunction they will be indicted. And then they will have a chance to meet their accusing witnesses, to cross-examine them with the aid of astute lawyers and to have a jury trial.

Let us rejoice that constitutional trials of men accused of offenses are sometimes awarded. Let us not begrudge Mr. Armour and his associates the lawful but slow and tedious procedure of a jury trial.

BUT DO NOT FORGET THE LAWLESS AND SUMMARY TRIAL WHICH WAS ACCORDED MR. DEBS AND THE LAWFUL BUT TADDY TRIAL TO BE AFFORDED MR. ARMOUR.

The discrimination in these cases proves conclusively that there are two standards in this country, one for the rich and one for the poor. And even well-meaning people look with abhorrence on that in Mr. Debs which they condone in Mr. Armour.

Moreover, suspend judgment!

Mr. Debs was punished.

WILL MR. ARMOUR BE PUNISHED?—N. Y. Journal.

DESPERATE PROSPERITY!

OUT OF WORK, KILLS FAMILY.

Danville, Ark., March 7.—James Ince, confessing that he is a quack-murderer, was brought back to jail here tonight after a visit to the scene of the crime near Whitley. Confronted with the dead bodies of his wife and three children, the latter ranging in age from 4 months to 4 years, he broke down and confessed his guilt, saying that it seemed impossible to make a living for his family, hence his action.

OUT OF WORK, SETS FIRE!

Milwaukee, Wis., March 8.—Henry Facklam, a carpenter, living at 1425 Chestnut street, is under arrest. The police claim that detectives who had been watching him for months, caught Facklam shortly after midnight setting fire to a building at 381 Fifteenth street. Facklam has admitted his guilt, and has explained that he was driven to the crime by the illness of his wife and lack of work. It was his purpose to seek to get the repair work following the fire.

CONCEITED EGOTISTS

The opponents of Socialism are fond of accusing the unfortunate victims of the capitalist system of being themselves to blame for their misfortunes.

They are reminded of the enormous amount of money spent each year by the working class for beer and liquor.

That many unfortunate workers happen to be teetotalers, while many successful business men owe their success largely to their convivial habits, has no weight with such shallow-pated individuals.

They are in the habit of measuring success by the amount of wealth the individual has been able to extract from society without rendering any service in return.

To such individuals there is only one letter in the alphabet that is of any particular use—the capital "I."

Don't waste any time on them. They belong to the class of people who fall in at one tail-end of the procession, after all the real work has been done, and stand at the top of their values. "We did it!"

Go after the people of business and you will get them.

One excellent method is to carry a copy of this *Socialist* underground circle. Attend to the matter, don't. We furnish you the two dollars, and you play on other men's hopes.

The weekly scandal-monger, the street car company, to take the N. Y. People, tells its readers that the Social-Democratic aldermen of Milwaukee had introduced an ordinance compelling the street railway company to put clocks in its street cars to help workmen get to their factories in time, so as not to waste the time of the boss. The Milwaukee Social-Democratic aldermen did nothing of the sort. What they tried to do was to prevent the capitalist aldermen from allowing profits.

The Corrosion of Ill-Got Riches.

IT MAKES THE EXPLOITERS INTO A SILLY SET.

New York's "smart set" is now called the "silly set." It is composed mainly of men and women who have nothing to do but spend large incomes from the investments that were made by their dead fathers and mothers. Few of the silly set take any interest in business except to draw their dividends punctually and spend them immediately.

To this fast crowd, the ordinary amusements are tame. These people must have something new, something that the common people have not dreamed of—thank heaven! So they try to do everything in a different way. They turn night into day, and do not hesitate at the most foolish deeds. Even Newport's "400," whose leaders are Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Belmont, Mrs. Vanderbilt and a few others, have never produced a more "freakish" summer season of frivolity than that which has just passed. Millionaires and millionairesses chase the company of trained donkeys, monkeys and goats to that of men of science, letters and art, and this "cream of American society" made coon-shooters, cake-walkers and clowns of themselves for the delectation of one another.

Nothing has been too grotesque, too silly, or too bizarre to furnish Newport's "smart set" with amusement, and it is predicted that the international spectacle they have been making of themselves will be as the dim light of a candle beside an ear of light when compared with the things due to occur this winter. Full grown men have played the parts of babies, and have dressed with the women of their set in swaddling clothes. They have crept and hopped about on all fours, while beautiful women, with wine glasses in their hands, have looked on and laughed. And these women have decked monkeys and donkeys with jewels and rare laces, have blackened themselves, and performed grotesque antics before these same men to repay them for their own efforts to amuse.

During the whole season the leaders of Newport society have been racking their brains in order to "make hits," and the supreme "hit" of the season, according to the members of the "400," was that of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. For weeks it was known that she was planning something extraordinary, but what met the eyes of the Fish guests when they arrived one night to dinner was enough to take away the breath of the person not accustomed to such rare inventions of the intellect. Instead of being greeted by some great guest of honor, the "400" found an animal hippodrome encamped in the house. There were trained monkeys, donkeys, ponies, cats, dogs, rabbits, rats and mice. Some of Mrs. Fish's guests had been "advised" before the night of the dinner, for Mrs. Belmont very naturally hit upon the idea of asking the trained donkey his mistress's age, and the animal pawed just 25 times, which made Mrs. Fish blush very becomingly. Instead of bringing the dinner on a pony's back, and this pony was led into the dining room, where the guests helped to "set" the table. After each course was over the pony carried away the dishes.

At this dinner a monkey had the seat of honor at the table. With a bit tied about his neck, he sat up straight and ate the strange dishes with the air of an epicure. He was not only dined, but wined until he topple over and had to be taken away from the Fish mansion in a carriage. Meanwhile the other animals were given the whole range of the house. Cats ate from the plates of society women, dogs hung around about the table, and the rats and mice caused many a pretty foot to be exposed, as their owners gathered their dresses tightly about them and sought refuge on chairs, and, it is hinted, even on the table.

Mrs. Phil Lydig, wife of Capt. Lydig, whose rich Spanish beauty and brilliance of wit fit her for the position of society queen, recently introduced coon hunting to the elite. Mrs. Lydig invited her friends to a performance where all the "artists" were dusky, and when they went home, coon hunting had become popular in New York. Mrs. Lydig is also a devotee of cake-walks, in which she excels as a performer.

The very latest craze among smart society is the surprise party. Some time ago the younger set at Newport, dressed in infants' clothes, went over en masse to Sandy Point farm, to serenade Mr. and Mrs. Reggie Vanderbilt.

But the acme of silliness were the Gymkana races at Lenox, gotten up by the Berkshire Hunt Club, dubbed the "millionaires' club," assisted by several members of the British embassy. Here, haughty ambassadors might be seen riding greased pigs, and the hit of the day was "an animal race," in which any pet might enter whose owner would guarantee that he would not harm any other animal. There were white turkeys with pink harness, white geese with pink ribbons, tandems of white pigs and blue gingham ruffles and pink ribbons, black pigs with pink harness, roosters, colts and goats, owned by young women prominent in New York, Washington and Boston society.

Sir Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador, Mr. P. Wyndham, a secretary of the legation, and Mr. Van Ness Phillips, of New York, won applause in the tent pegging race. The dummy race was won by Mr. David F. Dana, of New York. Egg and spoon, lemon cutting, thread and needle races were won by other leaders of smart society. The greatest laughter provoking race of all was the shirt race, in which the men rode from starting point, dismounted, had a button sewed on by a woman, and galloped to the goal.

Harry Lehr showed the water-mark of Newport intelligence, when he beheld one of the young married belles of the "400" march up to the public tennis courts, dressed as a miss of 12, with a little lace sun-bonnet, and a white pique dress that reached just below her knees.

"Ah," exclaimed Mr. Lehr, delightedly, "Pray let me congratulate you on your originality!"—*Twentieth Century Review.*

JACOB HUNGER
...PRINTER...
602 Chesnut Street, Cor. Sixth St.
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

AND. BUEHLER
PRINTER
614-616 East Water St. Milwaukee, Wis.
Telephone White 8081.

Herm R. Miller
FORMERLY MILLER BROS.
PHOTOGRAPHER
359, 3rd St. Cor. Chestnut.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

WATCH REPAIRING GOOD AND RELIABLE WORK ONLY.
AT STRICTLY HONEST PRICES.
We Understand French, German and English Watches.
THEO. SCHELLE, 316 West Water Street, Milwaukee.

Treat Your Horses Well
YOUR HORSES WILL FEEL BETTER AND LAST LONGER IF YOU FEED THEM WELL. TO FEED THEM WELL MIX IN A LITTLE
GOLD COIN STOCK FOOD
with their Corn or Oats at each feed. The horses relish it greatly and it increases digestive power, hence makes feed go farther and lasts longer. — Every one knows dry feed is not the natural food for horses. GOLD COIN STOCK FOOD supplies the lacking elements in horse's every day food. — Our trade on it is large and growing.
For Sale by Feed Dealers generally in Milwaukee.

A. LOEWENBACH,
WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTOR.
429 Third Street... Milwaukee, Wis.

Death Examples Set by Czars.

In assassinating members of the imperial family of Russia, the people merely are following the dreadful precedent established by their rulers.

The history of the Czars is drenched with blood, the greater part of which stains imperial hands. Czar Ivan the Terrible inaugurated the system of killing members of the imperial family by slaying his own son.

Catharine II. murdered her own husband. She escaped, but sent back to court her lover, Count Orloff, who succeeded in strangling to death the reigning Czar.

Catharine then had the successor, "Little Ivan," taken from prison and shot dead.

She had a relative, Elizabeth, killed.

Catharine's son came to the throne in 1794. He was a tyrant, and by the orders of his family was put to death.

History declares that Peter the Great put his own son to death.—*Ex.*

MAXIM GORKI.
Great interest is manifested all over the world today in the fate of Maxim Gorki, the idol of the downtrodden masses and hero of Russia's freedom. An interesting story about the life of the famous Russian author was told by the official organ of the organized bakery workers of Hungary, *Szakajpa*, published at Budapest, Hungary.

Twenty years ago Maxim Gorki, last of the most celebrated journalists and authors of the world, was a bakery worker in Russia. He was born March 14, 1862, under the name of Alexy Maximovitch Piskov, at Nitschy, province of Novgorod, Russia. His parents were living in very poor circumstances and though they recognized the high talent of Gorki, they were not able to give him an education, but were compelled to take him out of the school at the age of twelve years. When Gorki was 16 years old he was working in a shoe store and in 1880 he took a position as deck hand on a steamboat. In the same year he commenced to learn the baking trade and three years after was declared a journeyman baker, having served his apprenticeship. After a long illness Gorki in 1884 received work in the bookshop again. A short time after this, in 1888, he was living in misery and under such very sad circumstances, that he decided to commit suicide sooner than starve to death. Gorki was sleeping in a stable where he tried to hang himself with the rope of a cow, which ran out of the stable into the yard, thereby attracting the attention of people who went in, in time to save Gorki's life. In his bitterest misery Gorki never forgot self-education and extended always hard to it, if his knowledge. As a bakery worker he has reason to take more interest than usual in his fate. As reported Gorki was released on \$5,000 bail from the Peter Paul's Fortress this week, but only had a short glimpse of liberty as he was immediately re-arrested and conveyed to a place of confinement pending deportation to some distant province where his continued resistance will, it is thought by the Russian authorities, not be so dangerous to the autocratic power as it would be if he were still in St. Petersburg. Whatever his fate, whether he be murdered or imprisoned for life, as is generally the case with martyrs, his memory will still live.—*Ex.*

The Seamy Side of Our Prosperity.
The "noteworthy prosperity" of the nation which we are said to be enjoying is not without its seamy side.

The rich are growing richer, beyond the shadow of a doubt, and while the poor may not be poorer it is difficult to prove that they are getting richer also.

The last United States census shows that un-mortgaged houses have not increased as rapidly during the thirty years from 1870 to 1900 as during the preceding thirty. During this same period likewise, many small farmers have been driven off the land or transformed into tenants by millionaires desirous of becoming landed gentry. The cost of living, according to Dun, has risen more than 37 per cent during the last seven years, which is very much more than the rise in wages for the same time—except for skilled workers in a few highly organized trades.

Robert Hunter of the New York University settlement gives it as his opinion that "the number of those in poverty in New York, as well as in other large cities and industrial centres, rarely falls below 25 per cent of all the people;" and that the number of the poor in the country at large is at least 12 1/2 per cent of the whole people. He announces that there were over 60,000 evictions in the borough of Manhattan in 1903, or about 14 per cent of the total number of families in the district and that one out of every ten persons who die each year in New York is buried at public expense.

These facts need not transform us into pessimists. They do not prove that we are on the high road to the eternal bow-wows. But they can not be ignored and they should make us humble.

Some of the energy spent in teaching cannibals and brown men in the Pacific the doubtful advantage of beer and breakfast food over their usual diet, and black men in South America the virtue of paying their debts in money instead of revolutions, would be better devoted to solving some of the pressing problems awaiting settlement at home.—*Ex.*

"Socialism Made Plain," by Allan L. Benson. A big book for Ten cents.

ON MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

For, in these many years the advocates of government control of corporations have been dining into our ears the sweet (?) sylvan song of "publicity" as a means of curbing the trusts.

The beef trust has just been treated to more than one hundred thousand dollars worth of "publicity," and it has proved the very best of free advertising. The trust magnates themselves could not possibly have hit upon a better advertising scheme—and the dear people will please foot the bills and look pleasant.

The commissioner of corporations has made the startling discovery that the profits of the trust are ridiculously small, in fact, some of the concerns investigated are almost on the verge of bankruptcy, having run for some time at an actual loss. This is accounted for by the fierce competition which exists between the different establishments, and more especially the competition of a large number of smaller slaughtering establishments throughout the country.

How the American people do delight to be humbugged, to be sure. This latest roaring farce will make a splendid curtain raiser for Teddy's side-splitting comedy, "How I settled the Coal Strike." The America people are still paying heavy royalties on this superb masterpiece.

Evidently the beef trust has an apology coming; but, no, we can't apologize to something that doesn't exist.

You see, its just like this:

About a year ago some socialistic agitators got the foolish notion into their heads that they were being robbed by a combination of pack- ing concerns, and an investigation was ordered by the house of representatives. An injunction was applied for and obtained restraining certain concerns from doing certain things in restriction of competition.

This is a serious reflection on the integrity and honesty of Commissioner Garfield and his worthy assistants, whoever they are; and we shudder to think of the possibility of the whole bunch tendering their resignations.

What a windfall this is for the opponents of Socialism. The work of the commission will be pointed to as conclusive evidence of the impossibility of suffering competition.

Meanwhile the process of concentration will go on, until the people are finally awakened from their

What We Social-Democrats Are After.

We, the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only policy of government for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the democratic and that has for its purpose the democratizing of the whole society.

This idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are alike false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system, which can be preserved only by the overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement of the masses.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been sold upon the altar of capitalism, as the means of power for the few, of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agents of great proprietary interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges of our courts. They control the police, the army, the private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using force to betray and destroy the liberties of the people, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so having and so acting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual, and to bring about a new and more complete enslavement of the masses.

By controlling all the sources of social reform, the powerful interests are able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. The people, the university and public school, the people and the press, the arts and literature, the sciences, the professions, the religious and political movements, the whole of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The people's economic independence to each man was one of the faiths in which our institutions were founded. But now the great majority of human beings are ever becoming possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of economic independence. By the concentration of all that the labor of the working class produces, above in the hands of a few, the private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders the intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Socialism comes to us as a genuine industry and a social reform. It is the only way to secure in that private property in the means of life upon which all liberty of living, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

II.

As an American Socialist party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of international Socialism, as embodied in the united thought and action of the Socialists of all nations. In the industrial world, the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, are struggling for the same rights as the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system to use the labor of the most oppressed and the rule of its universal condition, industry and finance are no longer national but international, both in organization and result. The chief menace of national boundaries, and of the so-called patriotics which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalists to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw their forces against each other in the struggle of contending capitalists for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The Socialist movement therefore is a world movement, known as a conflict of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

III.

The Socialist movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development which has created a new class, the working class, a working class producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class struggle, the struggle between the workers and the capitalists, and the opportunities and enjoyments these fruits afford while the class struggle continues, is the chief cause of the economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery, as its portion. To these two classes, each other, has not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the workers of the world are being used and yet are clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class conflict is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and produced only the things which he needed, economic independence was possible. But production, or the making of goods for sale, requires the use of individual. The labor of a few, or even thousands, value little against every

slumber through sheer necessity of doing something in self-defense. And then there will be but one thing for them to do—mind their own business.

Albert J. Welch.

WISCONSIN STATE BOARD.
State Executive Board met March 25th with all resident members present except E. Brockhausen and H. Tuttle. Application for charter were granted to Vinson and Fond du Lac. It was moved to employ Frederic L. Strickland for ten days each month until next Fall at the usual salary of an organizer. Comrades will please take notice and send in their applications for Comrade Strickland's services. It was voted that the state secretary should act as trustee of the board's shares of stock in the Sheboygan Volksblatt.

E. H. Thomas, State Secy.

State Organization Fund.
Mrs. F. W. Weaver, punch card, 8.25
A. Friend, 2.25
R. E. C., 2.25
Chas. Ficks, 10.00
A. D. Neuman, .50
Isaac Peterson, 2.00
E. P. Hinkley, .25
Wm. Knell, 1.00
F. Gauthier, 1.00
I. of Kenosha, 15.00
L. K., .50
Howard Tuttle, 2.00

No great work was ever written, no great picture was ever painted, no great act was ever done for money, but for the love of the work or the love of the master.—*Ruskin.*

What is the matter with The Vanguard? It's all right. If you don't believe it, send for a copy and be convinced.

Send for a copy of our complete Socialist book catalogue.

TRUE QUALITY
The kind that can rest on its own merits and win approval.

BLATZ WIENER BEER
MILWAUKEE

All quality claims, for more than a half century, backed by public opinion.

Always the same Good Old "Blatz."

Blatz Malt-Vin (No-Intox.) Tonic

Val. Blatz Brew. Co. MILWAUKEE

TEL. 2400 MAIN.

CHAS. L. WUERDEMANN BICYCLES
MADE TO ORDER
REPAIRS & SUNDRIES
Enamelling, Nickel Plating, LAWN MOWERS SHARPENED, LIGHT, MACHINERY, REPAIRS

1803 BROWN STREET, COR. 18TH STREET, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

GALLASCH MUSTARD
STANDARD PICKLES, Catsup, Sauces, Etc. AT ALL GROCERS.

OTTO C. LAABS, Pharmacist,
1939 VLIET STREET, Corner 20th. Telephone West 125.

DR. A. N. BAER, General Practitioner,
Specialist: Internal and Joint Diseases with physiological healing methods.

17 & 18 HATHAWAY BLDG. 106 MASON STREET.

Just L. SACHS, The Jeweler
That's all 418 National Avenue.

Why Not Have Your UNION SUIT MADE AT E. LANG, Gents' Tailoring
403 Third Street.

Phone South 712
M. J. POMERANCE
Smoke NIGHT HAWK
"GOLD MINE"
10c—CIGAR—10c
KOCH CIGAR CO., 596 6th Ave., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Phone 0401 Red.
THE AMERICAN DAIRY
O. E. SIEGMUND, Prop.
Bottled Milk a Specialty.
Orders Promptly Delivered.
1523 Vliet St., (Branch 1806 Vliet St.) MILWAUKEE, WIS.

...DRINK... Schlitz
The Beer that Made Milwaukee Famous.
The main difference between good beer, and bad beer is in the after-effect. You notice that pure beer, Schlitz beer, does not make you bilious. Pure beer is good for you; bad beer is unhealthy. You may be absolutely certain of its healthfulness when you drink Schlitz Beer.

DON'T MISS
the Opportunity to look over our new
Spring Suits
Spring Hats
Spring Furnishings
We are in position to save you money on your Outfit.....
YOU CERTAINLY WILL BE PLEASED.
J. BRUETT AND SON,
Fond du Lac Avenue, Corner 18th and Lloyd Streets.

BUY YOUR LIFE, FIRE AND Accident Insurance FROM M. L. Blodgett
He Represents only the best Companies
MONEY LOANED
727 27th Street
Comrades, your patronage is respectfully solicited

H. F. STEINERT, PHARMACIST,
1112 Tenth Avenue, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
I am handling a Full Line of Flower and Garden Seeds.

If You Have Any Money
that will be idle for a time, bring it here and get a Certificate of Deposit. Can be withdrawn any time. We pay liberal interest on 4, 6 or 12 months deposits.

3 PER CENT. INTEREST on Savings Accounts.

THE GERMANIA NATIONAL BANK
at the Cor. of West Water & Wells Sts.

—BUY YOUR— UNION-MADE SHOES
OF —
OTTO J. LANGEN,
DEALER IN UP-TO-DATE FOOTWEAR
1717 Fond du Lac Ave., MILWAUKEE
Watch for our Spring Opening.

W. O. LUEBKE COAL CO.
WOOD, COAL & COKES
Phone So. 123 657 Clinton St.
Let COMRADE MIES Be Your Tailor
He has the only UNION TAILOR SHOP on the South Side....
734 Kinnickinnic Ave., at the Bridge, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

GUSTAV BESTIAN, MANUFACTURER OF FINE CIGARS
10c "THE REAL THING" 10c
"OLD JUDGE" 5 Cents.
882 Seventh Street, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE SURVIVAL OF THE SLICKEST!

Robert Blatchford Goes for a British Baronet.

Sir J. W. MacLure, M. P., said: "There is nothing to prevent the son of a crossing sweeper from rising to be Lord Chancellor of England."

The error rises from a slight confusion of thought. Men know that a man may rise from the lowest place in life to almost the highest, and they suppose that because one man can do it all men can do it; they know that if one man works hard, saves, keeps sober and remains single, he will get more money than other men who drink and spend and take life easily; and they suppose because thrift, single life, industry and temperance spell success to one man they would spell success to all.

I will show you that this is a mistake, and I will show you why it is a mistake. Let us begin with an extract from my story of "Bob's Fairly," that bears on this subject:

"Come, come, come," said the reverend gentleman, "you are too young for such questions. Ah—let me try to explain it to you. Here is your father. He is wealthy. He is honored. He is mayor of his native town. Now, how did he make his way?"

Mr. Topplinroyd smiled and poured himself out another glass of wine. His wife nodded her head approvingly at the minister.

"Your father," continued the minister, "made himself what he is by industry, thrift and talent."

"If another man was as clever and as industrious and thrifty as father," said Bob, "could he get on as well?"

"Of course he could," replied Mr. Topplinroyd.

"Then the poor are not like that?" asked Bob.

"I regret to say," said the parson, "that—ah—they are not."

"But if they were like father, they could do what he has done?" Bob said.

"Of course, you silly," exclaimed his mother.

Ned chuckled behind his paper. Kate turned to the piano.

Bob nodded and smiled. "How droll!" he said.

"What's droll?" his father asked sharply.

"Why," said Bob, "how funny it would be if all the people were industrious, and clever, and steady!"

"Funny!" ejaculated the parson.

"Funny!" repeated Mr. Topplinroyd.

"What do you mean, dear?" inquired Mrs. Topplinroyd, mildly.

"If all the men in Loomborough were as clever and as good as father," said Bob, simply, "there would be fifty thousand rich mill owners, and they would all be mayor of the same town."

Mr. Topplinroyd gave a sharp glance at his son, then leaned forward, bowed his ears and said:

"Get to bed, you young monkey. Go!"

There is a fire panic in a big hall. The hall is full of people

to get through a small door. Those who get through are cheered and rewarded and few questions are asked as to how they got through.

But as to that race for the chancellorship. Sir John's crossing sweeper's son has to enter a race where there are millions of starters, and where the race is a handicap in which he is on scratch, with thousands of men more than half the course in front of him.

For don't you see that this race which the Sir John MacLure tell us we can all win is not a fair race? The son of the crossing sweeper has terrible odds against him. The son of the gentleman has a long start, and carries less weight.

What are the qualities needed in a race for the chancellorship? The boy who means to win must be marvellously strong, clever, brave and persevering.

Now, will he be likely to be strong? He may be, but the odds are against him. His father may not be strong, nor his mother, for they may have worked hard, and they may not have been well fed, nor well nursed, or well doctored.

They probably live in a slum, and they cannot train, nor teach, nor feed their son in a healthy and proper way, because they are ignorant and poor. And the boy gets a few years at a small school, and then goes to work.

But the gentleman's son is well bred, well fed, well nursed, well trained, and lives in a healthy place. He goes to good schools, and from school to college.

And when he leaves college he has money to pay fees, and he has a name, and he has education; and, I ask you, what are the odds against the son of a crossing sweeper in a race like that?

Well, there is not a single case where men are striving for wealth or for place where the sons of the workers are not handicapped in the same way. Now and then a worker's son wins. He may be a genius. He may be lucky. But it is folly to say that there is "nothing to prevent him" from winning. There is almost everything to prevent him. To begin with, his chances of dying before he's five years old are ten times as numerous as the chances of the rich man's son.

Robert Blatchford.

NEXT WEEK!

We shall begin next week an interesting discussion of the subject of Prohibition by an ex-Prohibitionist—the Rev. A. M. Stinton of Michigan.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS:

A Boomerang.
Terrell, Tex., Transcript: In one of the best magazines of the day there is a fine article in regard to the daily life of a general manager of a railroad. It is good to underline people who have a sneaking idea that all such an official does is to look wise and draw his pay so as to see (so says Eugene V. Debs) that the section hand gets only \$1.25 a day.

Dallas (Tex.) News: The News knows the publication you found that article in, and agrees with you that it is one of the best magazines on earth. It is getting better every Sunday, moreover, and now is the time to subscribe. The whole paper, including the Magazine Supplement, costs only 5c a copy!

Misleading Articles.
Philadelphia Ledger: It is strange that those who are engaged in a war among the frequent causes of domestic trouble the newspaper communists and magazine articles on how to live on an insignificant sum a week. These are apparently beneficial. Misleading, but in fact they are to the last degree mischievous. It is the more exasperating because every experienced housewife knows they are untrue. The faithful wives who deny themselves necessities in order to keep down the cost of living would contemplate with dismay the extravagance of the mischievous authors of these intended experiments in economy. They are the helpless victims of their husbands' trust in printed figures.

Our "Democratic" Nabobs!

N. Y. World: A. B. Stickney, president of the Chicago Great Western railroad, in his address before the Washington Economic society called attention to the fact that for 15 years presidents and members of congress have openly disregarded the law which makes it a misdemeanor for any one but an official or an employee of a railroad company to travel on a pass. What is needed to break up the practice, he said, is an illustrative example, such as could be furnished by the President.

In the three years and a half he has been President, Mr. Roosevelt has traveled in private cars, on passes, and on special trains much more extensively than any of his predecessors, and possibly more than all of them combined. He always rides on passes in a private car, as do all of the members of his family and the guests and employees who go with him, and unless the trip is a very short one he travels in a special train which always is luxuriously appointed and lavishly supplied with everything that is desirable.

The private car Olympia, the Pennsylvania railroad's first piece of equipment, has come to be known as "the President's car," from the frequency with which it is used by Mr. Roosevelt. It is always at his disposal, and every time he is to take a trip it is overhauled and put in perfect order. When the President takes a long trip, he is furnished with a train of brand new Pullmans, liberally supplied with substantial food, delicacies of which the President is especially fond, wines, liquors and cigars. The train does not cost the President a cent, either for transportation or supplies. The railroads are glad to furnish it.

Mr. Roosevelt did little traveling last

year on account of the campaign. After the election he went to St. Louis in a special train. Last week he went to Annapolis in a private car, and from there to Philadelphia and back to Washington he had a special train.

In the first two years he was in the White House Mr. Roosevelt went on 23 trips, many of which were on special trains. His longest trip was in the summer of 1903, when he went to the Pacific coast in an elaborately appointed special train for which a private citizen would have had to pay \$1000 a day. The trip lasted 92 days and covered 22,000 miles. In 1902 he had these special trains: Washington to Charleston, S. C., and return; to attend the Charleston exposition.

Washington to Boston and return, to attend Harvard commencement.

Two weeks' tour of New England.

From Jersey City on a projected six weeks' tour of the west, which trip was abandoned at Indianapolis because of a sore on the President's leg.

Washington to Manassas, Va., for a two days' turkey hunt, and from Manassas to Oyster Bay and back to Washington.

In 1904 the President traveled in special trains to Canton, O., to attend the McKinley memorial services; to Cleveland, to attend the wedding of Senator Hanna's daughter; to Oyster Bay, for his summer vacation, and from Hoboken to Syracuse and return. These were in addition to many trips in private cars.

For Russian Freedom.
MILWAUKEE. The following list, with a few additions received by The Herald office, was collected by Mrs. L. Sachs, on List No. 98, given her by Comrade Ladoff of the New York committee:

L. Sachs	\$2.00
H. Bisthoris	1.00
A. Knobis	1.00
M. Shapiro	.40
Schlemmer	1.00
Karlowitz, Sr.	.50
A. Mosher	1.00
Card Party	.40
J. Jacobson	1.00
M. Fein	.50
Samm. Kantrovitz	.25
S. Salen	1.00
Abe Fein	.50
J. Ackerman	.25
Mrs. F. Brockhausen	.50
Henry J. Weeks	2.50
Card Party 3/5	.25
M. Primakow	1.00
Karl Kuebler	1.00
Karl Piehler	1.00
F. Heath	1.00

The Herald will gladly receive and turn over to the proper committee any further donations that our readers may wish to make.

ATTENTION, MINNEAPOLIS.
W. H. Brown, 45 S. Fourth st., will take subscriptions for the Social-Democratic Herald.

Los Angeles, Cal.
Comrade E. L. Osgood, 639 E. 25th street, will take subscriptions for the Social-Democratic Herald.

NOTICE, Watertown, N. Y.—
W. J. Huff, 40 Lynde st., will take subscriptions for the Herald.

Camden, N. J., and Vicinity.
Subscriptions for the Social-Democratic Herald taken by L. Juster, 17 Hudson st., Camden, N. J.

Notice, Philadelphia.
Everybody wishing to subscribe for the "Social-Democratic Herald" drop postal to Jos. P. Niek, 517 N. 8th st., and will receive prompt attention.

AT LAST WE HAVE THE YANKEE "MERRIE ENGLAND,"

IT'S TITLE IS

"Socialism Made Plain,"

By ALLAN L. BENSON.

Author of "CONFESSIONS OF CAPITALISM."

Mr. Benson, as formerly editorial writer on the New York Journal, being a master of plain, direct and thought-compelling English, "Socialism Made Plain" fairly sparkles with these qualities, and is of all books, the one to put in the hands of the man you are trying to convert. After leaving the Journal, Comrade Benson determined to become a master of the Socialist philosophy and the present book is the result of a vast amount of study rendered into every day English for the every day man to read and understand. It is as graceful in diction as it is clear and direct. The book has a great mission before it.

138 pages. It is a big book and other publishers would charge 25 cents, and not be overcharging at that. But to give it a large circulation and to enable everyone, no matter how limited his means, a chance to purchase a copy, we have set the price at 10 cents.

Single copies 10 cents; 50 copies \$4.50; 100 copies \$8.00.

For prices on larger quantities write us.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

344 SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

Walter Thomas Mills, A. M.

Teaches Socialism By Correspondence

Over Four Thousand Comrades now actively at work in the Socialist movement have obtained enlightenment by regular, systematic personal correspondence with Walter Thomas Mills. His great book

The Struggle for Existence

was the result of this correspondence work and was condensed and perfected for use in a small book for "his purpose." It contains full, large pages and covers every possible phase of the labor question.

Over Seven Thousand of these books are now in the hands of the producers. Individuals, families and local clubs are systematically studying this book with the most abundant of success.

All who desire to study it at once begin to push the propaganda. It is indispensable to become a real student of real socialism and to become a real worker for socialism.

Comrade Mills has succeeded all other engagements and will publish nothing to interfere with his regular, prompt and personal attention to his correspondence work.

If you want to understand Socialism write to him. If you want to work for Socialism, do so effectively, write to him. If you want to carry your own, turn or country by the Socialist party, write to him. As soon as the mail can carry the letters you will get his personal reply. Send a stamp for particulars at once. Address

International School of Social Economy, 1524 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago.

SOCIALISM is inevitable. That means one economic and social development will come day after day, and it will come to the detriment of the capitalist system. Socialism is the only way to save the world from a social and economic catastrophe. We are to look on passively and wait until the world more dull and dense than our own, has at last reasoned it out all by itself? Certainly not! We must go to the source. And we will get there in the near future if we act to work and educate the man who is still growing in the dark. We know things will make him see the light of one day, but we want him to see it now. Therefore our focus is on propaganda and agitation. To do good work you need good tools. Select your propaganda material carefully and use it. Write to him. Two books well tried as agents of Socialism.

MODERN SOCIALISM, 5th Edition; 180 pages; Paper 25c, Cloth 75c.

PRINCIPLES OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM, 4th Edition; 238 pages; Paper 35c, Cloth \$1.00

both written by the Rev. CHAS. H. YAIL. They have made thousands of Socialists by their simple and convincing presentation of the principles of Socialism. 179 Shareholders of the Comrade Co-operative Co. are sold at a discount of 40 per cent.

Any Socialist may acquire by monthly payments of 50 cents to \$1.00 per month. Published by the Comrade Co-operative Co. 11 Cooper Square, New York.

Other Socialist Literature. Don't read alone. Give your friends the Comrade Co-operative Company, 11 Cooper Square, New York.

PAUL G. MILLER, Pres. S. AARON, Sec. GERN. BOKAN, Treas.

CREAM CITY FUEL CO.,

WOOD, COAL AND COKE

Office: 224, Zengv

31st and Brown St.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

KINDLING WOOD at \$2.00 per Load.

Union Labels and Shop Cards.

Familiarize yourself with the various Union Labels and Shop Cards and ask for them when buying goods or having work done.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Social-Democratic Herald
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE
Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.
Board of Directors:—E. H. Thomas, Victor L. Berger, Edmund T. Meims,
Secretary-Treasurer; Emil Seidel, Edw. Ziegler, C. P. Dietz, A. J. Weich,
Fred. Brockhausen, Sr., Wm. Arnold.
FREDERIC HEATH, VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate Editor.
Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the
Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.
The Herald is not responsible for the opinions of its contributors.
Entered at Milwaukee Post-Office as Second-class matter, Aug. 20, 1901.

What International Socialism Demands:

1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combinations, and of all public utilities.
2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

If you believe in the above vote with the Social-Democrats.

All communications intended for the national party and headquarters should be addressed, hereafter, to J. MAILON BARNES, NATIONAL SECRETARY, 260 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

It was Gompers' friend Mark Hanna who declared not long before his death that every man who really wanted work had two jobs ready for him. It was a cruel lie, and doubtless Hanna knew it as well as the average workingman does, but Hanna was acting as the spokesman for his class. A Dr. Harrison of the Temple Israel of St. Louis delivered a lecture the other day in which he made the statement that of all the races of the world the Jews were the poorest, financially. Almost every large city in the United States has its ghetto, or Jewish quarter, swarming with men of minds trained in financial sharpness and with acute perceptive faculties by the years of persecution to which their race has been subjected, and yet in this country where "there are two jobs waiting for every man" they eke out a niggardly existence. In New York city trade unionism rescued the Russian Jews from the most awful human slavery in the sweat shops. When a people so thrifty and persevering as the Jews cannot keep clear of the zone of starvation in American life, the hypocritical chatter about prosperity for all who are worthy carries with it no inspiration to the working classes.

Those who wonder that the Czar tolerates Tolstoy do not seem to understand that Tolstoy's teachings of resignation have been very helpful to the autocracy. A recent despatch showed clearly how good the feeling between the aged sage and the rulers was, for Tolstoy was reported to have given a thousand sets of his books to be turned into money to strengthen the fight against the Japanese.

In considering the capitalist class, we try to clearly distinguish between the capitalist's function as a mere taker of profit and his function as a superintendent of industry. For the latter, so far as he actually performs a service he deserves recompense—a wage of superintendence, as it is called by economists. But we are not blind to the fact that the service of this sort performed by capitalists is very meagre. Most of the superintendence is done by hired men.

You cannot change human nature, cry the enemy as of one voice—and they cry so excitedly that it seems as if they were afraid we could. But we do not intend to even if we could. Human nature is all right. All the deceit, hypocrisy and criminality that the capitalist system has forced into society as an almost necessary corollary of the bread and butter struggle for existence, all this has not really shattered the inherent goodness of human nature, and today even the people who in business are playing the game as it has to be played long for a condition of society under which they could live and let live and be at peace with humankind. No, we do not want to change human nature—we want to rescue it, and give it a chance to assert itself.

The Herald this week gives some startling testimony as to the man, August Belmont, whom Gompers and Mitchell picked out for the presidency of the Civic Federation in place of the late Marcus Hanna. That Belmont, American agent of the Rothschilds and patron of Strike-Breaker Farley, was a good selection for head of the organization of capitalists with which Gompers and Mitchell have adulterous relations, goes without saying. It is a matter that should impress itself deeply on the minds of the rank and file of the American Federation of Labor and should appeal to the progressive and self-respecting element therein to increase their efforts at reclaiming the organization to decency and class-conscious trade unionism, and to press on in that effort undisturbed or undistracted by the unwise and blundering efforts of impatient individuals who are trying to divide the trade union strength and discipline of the country by setting up a rival organization to the A. F. of L. The A. F. of L. belongs to the rank and file, not to the fellows who have waxed powerful and built up a machine out of the organization to maintain their unholy rule. The task of cleaning the organization must be left to the rank and file. Let them bend every energy to that task.

Thousands of coal miners are on the verge of famine in Indiana. This is startling but absolutely true. Roosevelt inaugurated with a pomp and ceremony eclipsing all the royal riots of the old world, while his coal-digging subjects and their helpless children are crying out for bread.

A dispatch from Brazil, Ind., to the Indianapolis Sentinel says:

"Never before in the history of the Indiana coal field has the business been so completely paralyzed as at present. Conditions are much worse than usually prevail in the summer, when the demand for coal is the lightest, and there is apparently no relief in sight."

"Notwithstanding that the winter has been a severe one and much coal has been consumed, the mines in the Indiana field have worked but little. In the last two weeks a number of big mines have been closed down indefinitely and hundreds of miners have been thrown out of employment, the majority of whom have no resources or means of keeping their families from want. Zeller, McClellan & Co. have closed down two mines in the past week, the Crawford Coal Company has closed down two mines, the Collins Coal company has closed down one mine and reduced the working force at another from 250 to thirty men, the Brazil Block Coal company has closed down two mines, and the Miami Coal company will probably close down two of its mines in a short time. These mines employ from 200 to 2,000 men each, which means that fully 1,000 men are without work in the immediate district about the city."

"In the small mining camps in the district many people are now suffering from want. At Diamond, Berth, Coal Bluff, Grant, Pomeroy and other mining towns many of the people are experiencing the first pangs of hunger for many years. These miners have had but little work throughout the winter, have barely subsisted, and at the same time have run into debt. With credit gone and no means of support with the mines idle, their condition is becoming serious."

Jay Gordon's "Other Side" articles in the Milwaukee News smelt of the Milwaukee Gaslight company—and the light given out also has a Milwaukee Gaslight "brilliance."

A REVERSE VIEW OF AMERICAN PROSPERITY.

In one of the last issues of The Outlook, Slason Thompson writes about violence and lawless acts in connection with American strikes. The period of his researches and investigations lasted 24 years, dating from January 1, 1900, to June 30, 1904. The following statistics arranged according to the single states shows the results, which in the opinion of the statistician shows a tendency towards barbaric warfare. The following table shows the deaths, wounded and arrested during the strikes for the two years. Who is it that suffers, the workingman or the capitalist?

State	Deaths	Wounded	Arrested
California	6	34	31
Colorado	42	112	1,345
Connecticut	4	45	65
Idaho	12		
Illinois	35	477	1,353
Indiana	14	39	
Iowa	3	5	22
Kentucky	3	5	
Louisiana	1	38	79
Maryland	9	10	
Massachusetts	3	19	
Michigan	3	4	7
Minnesota	9	1	
Mississippi	1		
Missouri	8	40	69
Nebraska	2	5	9
Nevada	3	4	1
New Jersey	3	76	125
New York	4	12	1,010
Ohio	3	20	23
Oregon	4	18	
Pennsylvania	35	486	678
Tennessee	4	7	88
Texas	1	15	62
Utah	41	223	
Virginia	1	24	25
Washington	6	11	
West Virginia	19	19	192
Wisconsin	1	1	10
Arizona	5	18	12
Total	180	1,651	5,533

In addition to these there are the transgressions of the Chicago Stockyards strike which started after June 30th. This gigantic strike

HALF HOURS IN THE HERALD SANCTUM.

Comrade Chase Replies.
Editor Social-Democratic Herald:—In a recent issue of your paper a direct charge was made of me of duplicity, which I cannot possibly let pass unnoticed. Ordinarily, I would not take time, nor space in a Socialist paper, to answer such ravings as this from Comrade Berger. (I say Comrade Berger because I do not know of any other Socialist who would stoop to it. And perhaps there was no other with the same motive.) This editorial suggests that we have something within the party called duplicity. I am obliged to take the matter up for the purpose of finding just what this duplicity is. It seems that the tendency on the part of the writer of the article under discussion is toward vindictiveness. The charge of duplicity is a serious one. To openly charge a Socialist with being a crook would hardly be worse and no self-respecting Socialist could afford to remain silent under such an accusation. I am certainly not one of those who will allow himself to be maligned and held up as a crook without moving without having something to say, so here's at you, no matter who it may hit. Before proceeding further, however, I wish to say that I was out on a speaking and organizing tour of New York state when the article in question appeared and it did not reach me for some time after it appeared. Whatever effect the article was intended to have has been felt by this time, but that is neither here nor there. The only thing at stake now is my integrity as a man, and this is just as live a question now as at any other time. If we have crooks in the movement it is never too late to point them out, and if I am one of them, then Comrade Berger should receive the thanks of the movement for showing me up. I would like to ask Comrade Berger why he refrained so long and only pointed out my duplicity after I had refrained from voting for him as a member of the National Executive Committee. Did I have anything to do with bringing forth his tirade? If so, then we have indeed a tendency that should be checked immediately. If a Socialist cannot cast a vote for those whom he thinks best qualified for a position in the party without being immediately attacked by those whom he does not vote for, then we will have a merry time in the future all along the line. I trust that was not the reason why Comrade Berger suddenly discovered that I was a crook. I was out on the better part of two years for the National Committee, speaking in nearly every state in the Union and heard no protest from Comrade Berger. Comrade Goebel of New Jersey has been out through the country quite a lengthy time and I did not hear anything from Comrade Berger about that. I am charged with duplicity for holding the position of National Committee member from Massachusetts while acting as state organizer in New York. Is it any worse to be acting as a state organizer while National Committee member than it is to serve as national organizer? Let us see just what the facts are in the case. I was elected National Committee member in Massachusetts to serve one year, or until my successor was elected. During my term I was engaged to work in New York state as an organizer and secretary. I was allowed to vote upon matters submitted to the National Committee, as a hold over as it were until my successor was elected. My successor was not elected until some time in January last. When leaving Massachusetts I told those in charge of affairs that I would continue to serve until they elected some one in my place. This arrangement must have been satisfactory to the Massachusetts State Committee, otherwise they would have proceeded to elect another man. When I accepted a nomination in New York state I sat in my resignation as committee member from Mass., and suggested that my successor be elected at once. I was informed by the secretary of the Mass. State Committee that an election has just been held and that Comrade Gibbs had been elected in my place. The foregoing are the facts in the case and why I should be accused of duplicity I cannot see, unless it was out of pure vindictiveness. I am accused of being a Pooh-Bah because I served in an official position in the party until my successor was elected. It is said that comparisons are odious, but be that as it may, it may be well to see how Comrade Berger stands in relation to this Pooh-Bah business. Just for the sake of comparison I will mention a few of the positions which Comrade Berger fills and aspired to fill. They are as follows as near as I can figure out at long range: Candidate for Mayor of Milwaukee, April, 1904; candidate for Congress, Nov., 1904; candidate for U. S. Senator in Wis. Legislature, Jan., 1905. Member of National Committee Socialist party; member of National Executive Committee; Chairman of Wis. State Committee S. D. P.; delegate to National Convention Socialist party; delegate Wis. State Federation of Labor convention; delegate from L. T. U. to the A. L. of L. national convention; editor "Wahrheit" and "Vorwaerts"; associate editor Social-Democratic Herald; associate editor Vanguard and vice president Social-Democratic Publishing Association.

It would seem from the foregoing that Comrade Berger had the Lord High Every Thing Else, as Pooh-Bah was called in "The Mikado" beat a mile. However, I do not object to Comrade Berger holding as many more positions as he can properly fill. If I had considered him the right man for the National Executive Committee I should have voted for him, but as I did not so consider him I cast my vote for some one else. It may, and undoubtedly will, seem rather strange in Comrade Berger that I should consider some one else better qualified to serve on the National Executive than he, but such is the truth frankly stated. I think his attack has abundantly proven the soundness of my position. I shall probably fail of election as National Committee member for New York State, but that does not matter particularly. I have the same right to run and get defeated as any other comrade. No matter what the outcome may be, New York will be represented by good Socialists.

I welcome all fair and honest criticism, Comrade Editor, but I would suggest that facts be dealt with in any case before a tirade is opened up on a man. Our movement is too big and too sacred for this childish nagging and back-biting.

JOHN C. CHASE.
New York, March 4.

[Just a word in connection with the above. The criticism of Comrade Chase was not written by Comrade Berger, so that the far-fetched dragging in of official positions, all within the state of Wisconsin, has no more justification than it has relevancy. Our criticism of Comrade Chase was that he was serving two states at once in leading official positions, a practice that would tend to establish dangerous and undemocratic precedents.—Ed. Herald.]

Defends Prince Kropotkin.
Editor of the Social-Democratic Herald:—Reading Nemo's arraignment of Prince Kropotkin brought me back to my early school days, when I was sure that some day I would write a classic. Were Nemo a student of social psychology he could very easily answer his own question as to why Prince Kropotkin might well be dined by the nabobs of Chicago. The truth of the matter is, however, that Kropotkin was not dined by the nabobs of Chicago excepting in the imagination of such Socialist agitators who, judging by this old political trick of mud throwing, have well learned the lesson of old party political methods. However, even the class-conscious Socialists are prone to make much over the entrance of one nabob into their ranks, for closely akin to the aristocracy of wealth is the aristocracy of brains, as the badge of poverty does not appear to be an absolute prerequisite for admission into the ranks of the great class-conscious party. I think that Nemo will agree with me that while voting may appear to be an expression of opinion, it can never be anything more, and it is childish to suppose that we can either vote ourselves into anything or out of anything until the public has been educated to wish that certain thing, and at that time voting is not necessary to secure that which everyone wishes.

The foregoing are the facts in the case and why I should be accused of duplicity I cannot see, unless it was out of pure vindictiveness. I am accused of being a Pooh-Bah because I served in an official position in the party until my successor was elected. It is said that comparisons are odious, but be that as it may, it may be well to see how Comrade Berger stands in

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD—BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Address all communications, money orders, etc., to the
MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.
344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Telephone Main 2394. H. W. BARNES, Business Manager.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One year, 50 cents. Clubs of three, \$1.35. Six months, 25 cents. No papers sent to any one unless paid in advance, except in Milwaukee where the price is 75 cents a year when sent on credit. If, without having subscribed, you receive it, then it has been subscribed and paid for by a friend. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.00.

BUNDLE RATES.

100 copies, more or less, per copy.....	.01
200 copies or more, per 100 (delivered outside Milwaukee).....	.75
200 copies or more, per 100 (in Milwaukee only if called for).....	.60

Weekly Bundles.

Five copies, 3 months, to one address.....	.50
Ten copies, 3 months, to one address.....	.90
Five copies, one year, to one address.....	1.75
Ten copies, one year, to one address.....	3.50
Twenty-five copies, one year, to one address.....	8.00
Fifty copies, one year, to one address.....	16.00

Advertising Rates furnished on application.
We reserve the right to terminate any advertising contract without notice.

Receipts of Remittances for Subscriptions are acknowledged by the number on the wrapper. Separate receipts are never sent.


Nemo's last count, that is with reference to Kropotkin's observation on the masses is, perhaps, the weakest of the three supposed points that he has made. The quotation from Kropotkin that Nemo gives us to anyone but a Socialist would appear not only sane, but beyond dispute, unless one takes into consideration the very large Socialist vote in Germany, and admits with Nemo, that although Americans cast eight million votes in American for the sops of tariff and extension, the Germans cast three million votes for the sops of the class struggle and political Socialism.

A. T. Hammersmark.
Norwood Park, Ill.

Answers to Correspondents.
W. M. T.—Capital is wealth employed by its owners for the purpose of securing more wealth through the labor of others. In this sense, and it is the only proper one to use, a man's tools would not be capital unless they were used by others to produce wealth for him, or that is to say, to make profit out of the labor of others.

"Cincinnati."—The Commune, or rather the suppression of the Commune, has been aptly referred to as an "orgy of carnage." It was carnage by the capitalist class, lashed to avengeful frenzy by class hatred and class interest. You cannot rely on the average cyclopedia, for you are simply reading the writing of capitalist writers. This class of writers, hoping thereby to arouse prejudices, always make as much as possible of the execution of Archbishop Darby. His death—although a military necessity—was certainly regrettable, but no more regrettable than the death of any other individual, man, woman or child, thousands of whom were so fiendishly slaughtered by the hirlings of the class owned French Republic. Thiers and others had escaped. Following the precedents of warfare the Communards seized the next prominent men they could hold as hostages against the slaughter of the people of Paris. And it is an record that the

It's Always Pure



Spring Is Near

You are thinking of your Spring Apparel, don't forget to include Shoes with it, the styles for spring will be numerous, tans and black leathers; Blucherettes, Low Button and Klondike Ties will prevail, we will have them all for children as well.

Lamers Bros. SHOES
334 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST
Class-conscious, a e e e
Revolutionary, Religious

DR. B. P. CHURCHILL,
Practice limited to the
EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT,
Fitting Glasses a Specialty.
PHONE 6313 BLACK.
Office:
416-417 GERMANIA BLDG.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Teeth Extracted ABSOLUTELY Without Pain or Danger.
New Teeth, best and most Manufactured..... \$8.00
Fit guaranteed or money refunded.
Standard Crowns and Bridges..... \$5.00
Teeth.....
Fine Fillings a leading specialty.
We guarantee complete satisfaction, give honest, intelligent advice free and decide soberly.
DR. YOUNG, 412-416 Gen. Bldg., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Hours: 9:30 to 6; Sunday 9 to 12.
PHONE 6313 BLACK.
COMRADES, YOUR PATRONAGE IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

St. Charles Hotel,
CITY HALL SQUARE, MILWAUKEE.
A Modern First-Class Hotel. With Rates in Advance from \$7.50 and up per day. Rooms and Board \$2.00 and up per day. Out of town patrons patronage respectfully solicited.

Smoke J. D. Cigars
10 Cents—STRAIGHT—10 Cents
Manufactured by
B. BAUMLE, 1522 Cherry St.
MILWAUKEE, WIS. Phone Red 8354.

F. TRENKAMP & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Honest Soaps.
No free premiums. No catch-penny schemes in order to sell our soaps. Ask for TRENKAMP'S SOAPS and you get all we can give and HONEST GOODS.
Try One—You'll Be Back
CLIMAX and MONITOR

Wm. F. Buech,
Orchestra and Military Band
Music furnished for all Occasions.
905 Clinton Street.
Telephone 555 South. Milwaukee, Wis.

H. G. UNDERWOOD, PATENTS

The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 STATE STREET,
Telephone Main 1742.

The Regular Meetings of the Council are held first and third Wednesdays at 8 o'clock, at First Wisconsin Hall, Fourth Street, between State and Cedar.

OFFICERS:
JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St., Sec. Secretary
FREDERICK HEATH, 344 Ninth St., Sec. Secretary
J. W. TONSON, 604 1/2 Twenty-ninth St., Treasurer
M. WEISSENBACH, 417 Eleventh St., Sergeant at Arms

Executive Board: Emil Brode, Secretary, 318 State St.; James Sheehan, E. H. Basenberg, Hy. Raasch, James Hendrickson, J. J. Handley, E. Fischer. Meets half-hour previous to sessions of Council.

COMMITTEES:
ORGANIZATION & CREDENTIALS: F. J. Weber, Henry Raasch, J. W. Tonsor, Fred Wilson, Jas. Hendrickson.
CRIVANCHER AND ARBITRATION: J. J. Handley, Wm. Brebn, Chas. Winternitz.
LEGISLATION AND LAWS: V. L. Berger, Chas. Dippel, Thomas Feely, E. T. Melms, F. J. Weber.
SANITARY CONDITIONS: Henry Taves, V. L. Berger, P. Heath, Dan. Silver, Fred Wilson.
NOMINATIONS: E. H. Basenberg, M. Tesch, Jos. Robert, W. E. Acker, Wm. Brehm.

LABOR SECTION—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evenings at 318 State Street. F. E. Neumann, Secretary, 318 State Street; Thos. Feely, Chairman.

ALWAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL!

Union Barber Shops.

Before getting shaved or having your hair cut, see that this card is displayed.

ADAMS SHAVING PARLOR

809 Chestnut Street,
The Model Union Shop!

HERMAN E. BODE,

BARBER SHOP,
Your Patronage Solicited.

424 Grand Ave., Milwaukee Wis.

OSCAR BERNER,

SHAVING PARLOR,
1601 Villet Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Only Union Shop on Villet Street

GEORGE BOWER,

Barber Shop,
PARK HILL HOTEL, 35th Street and
Park Hill Avenue.

Fine Line of Domestic & Imported Cigars

AL. F. DRESSSEN,

Hair Cutting and Shaving Parlors,
141 Lincoln Ave.

ADAM FREY,

BARBER
1330 CHERRY STREET.

FRED. GROSSE,

577 East Water St.
...Shaving Parlor...

Fine Line of Union Cigars.

J. N. BAUER,

Shaving Parlor,
885 Kinnickinnic Avenue,
opposite South Bay St.

CHAS. HILSE,

Hair Cutting & Shaving Parlor,
263 MITCHELL STREET.

Fine Line of Union Cigars.

G. A. HOFMANN,

BARBER SHOP, Hot & Cold Baths,
Children's Hair Cutting
a Specialty.

1104 WELLS STREET.

"KWITCHER KICKIN"

AND COME TO
Hammer's Barber Shop,
141 NORTH AVENUE

PHIL. C. KAMMERER,

The Southern.
First-class work guaranteed.

454 Reed St., corner Scott.

FRED. LANGE,

BARBER SHOP,
281 Third Street, Cor. State,
First Class Work Guaranteed.

FOR A FIRST CLASS HAIR CUT OR
SHAVE GO TO

"THE BARBER SHOP"

810 CENTER STREET.
P. M. LUTZENBERGER, Propr.

H. C. MUNDT,

SHAVING PARLOR
168 Lloyd Street
FINE LINE OF UNION CIGARS.

JOS. POLASKI,

Barber Shop, Hot & Cold Baths,
Fine Line of Cigars.

...014 35th STREET...

RICHARD PETRI,

Shaving Parlor, Imported Toilet
Water with every Shave.

Cor. 28th and SYCAMORE.

H. SCHIRER,

BARBER SHOP, FINE LINE OF
CIGARS.

1203 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee.

UP-TO-DATE
ORIENTAL SHAVING PARLOR.
WM. H. STEINE, Prop.
successor to Ernst E. Kutz.
511 Seventh Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

EMIL TRIEBES

BARBER...
525 GRAND AVENUE.

ARTHUR J. BRETT,

UNDERTAKER,
281 REED STREET.

H. P. Hansen,

Dry Goods, Gents' Furnishings,
Shoes, Crockery, Glassware,
and House Furnishings.
149-159 POTTER AVENUE.

JOS. DUKE & SON

308 GRAND AVE.
...GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be had
on account of severe weather. Will
be sold at reasonable prices when in
season. GIVE US A CALL

Shell Oysters

Blue Point... per doz. 10c
Open... 15c
All Lake and Ocean Fish not quoted
are not in season or cannot be

DAVIDSON

Milwaukee's Leading Theater.

This Theater does not advertise in
The Sentinel or Journal.Sunday, March 12th,
Four Nights.KYLE
BELLEWIn the Stirring Story of the
Gentlemanly Burglar

RAFFLES

Matinee Wednesday \$1 to 25c.
Nights \$1.50 to 25c.Thursday, March 16th,
4 Nights.RICHARD
CARLEPresents Himself and a Com-
pany of Fifty in the Mu-
sical Comedy

"THE TENDERFOOT"

Better even than last year when
it completely filled the Davidson
at every performance.NIGHTS \$1.50 to 25 Cents.
Matinee Saturday \$1 to 25c.

ALHAMBRA

Com. Sunday Matinee

The Nixon & Zimmermann
Opera Company PresentTHE
Strollers
(The Landstreichers)A Comedy Opera and
a Good One

A Company of Sixty People

An exquisitely groomed and beautiful
chorus. Superb scenic investiture.
Originally produced at the
Knickerbocker The-
ater, New York

No Advance in Prices.

NEXT ATTRACTION:

"A TRIP TO AFRICA."

WHY THERE'S NO SCHOOL MONEY!

Big Fellows Don't Pay Their Taxes.—A Sample Case.

Largest Individual Taxpayer—Ephraim Mariner is the largest individual taxpayer. His taxes amount to \$35,000 a year, accordingly he pays taxes on property worth about \$7,000,000.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

We take the above from a daily paper. It is such an interesting item, especially just now when the city government is practically bankrupt so far as its ability to improve the condition of the people, build schools, and the like, goes, that it is well worth considering.

The item reads well, and doubtless many a citizen looked with pride at it, for it seemed to show that there was at least one citizen who was paying in big money to the city treasury on his property holdings.

And also, it is interesting because just now the Teachers are critically scanning the tax returns and a good deal is being said about the corporations and other property holders who are legally exempted from paying its just taxes.

The other night Ald. Mallory spoke before the Jefferson club and said the special tax exemption laws were a disgrace, and it was no wonder people were becoming Social Democrats.

Recently, Tax Commissioner Bruce spoke before the Teachers and said practically the same thing.

But all this was safe to say. It was aimed at various corporations who have gotten their taxes lowered by controlling former legislatures. It is quite a different thing to speak out against the individual tax-dodger, who is the real culprit after all.

The politicians are afraid to do that—for if they began they would find themselves opposed by practically every big business man in the city—and the big business men, who are not in business for their health, own the old parties to which the politicians belong. If the politicians do not dance to their piping, they will cut off their campaign money.

So far as the politicians are concerned the big tax-dodgers will never be molested, the burden of taxation will fall on the small merchant and the working man who is straining himself almost to the point of rupture to own a home of his own.

And whenever the subject of the individual tax-dodger comes up, the politicians shake their heads and say it is a question that must not be discussed—if the big business men are made to pay their full share of taxes in Milwaukee they will pull up stakes and move to a city where they are allowed to dodge their rightful share of the tax burden!

But if the politicians will not speak out—we will! And we especially urge the school teachers who are interested in the tax question to listen to what we say.

In the residence district of the Tenth ward (on Fourteenth street) there is a little home owned by a workman. It is a thirty-foot lot with a cottage upon it, and the property was secured years ago when land in that part of the city was cheap. The man values his property at \$3,000, and has a mortgage on it of half that amount. The taxes charged against it, which the workman paid the city, amounted to about \$24.

Now please bear this typical case of the workingman home-owner and tax payer in mind while you read what follows. It will show up very clearly the gross injustice that lurks in a city administration owned and run in the interests of a few rich men, who are in politics without appearing to be, and the great injustice which is officially visited upon the workingman, or any other person without a pull.

The above item about Ephraim Mariner being the largest taxpayer of Milwaukee supplies us with his name as typical of the class that unloads its tax burdens on the poorer classes of the citizens. He is no worse, of course, than others that might be named, but we hope to show that he is certainly no better.

As a rule it is the down town property and the manufacturing property that is let off easy by the tax assessors, the tax commissioner and the board of review. As a rule outside property is taxed much nearer to the mark, and yet it seems to depend also on who is the owner.

The block on which the old Western League ball park was located belongs to Mariner. It has lately been platted into lots, a street

(Seventeenth street) has been cut through it, and the lots are now on the market.

Several years ago Mariner sold three lots out of the block, at the corner of North avenue and Sixteenth street, to the city for the northwest side natatorium and branch of the public library, for \$5,500 or at the rate of \$61 a front foot.

He is now asking an average of \$30 a front foot for the inside lots he has platted and \$65 for the corner lots, and yet we find that this baseball park property was assessed at only \$10 a front foot on an "actual" valuation of \$20 a foot—less than even half its real value! The total assessed valuation on the real estate in question was \$27,950, and the taxes paid the city for the real estate amount to \$778!

He ought to have paid at least twice that, if treated on a par with the workingman tax-payer two blocks away, whom we have referred to.

The 77 lots which Mariner has put on the market, according to his own figures, are worth in the aggregate \$117,750. Now let us see what his taxes ought to be. In order to benefit him all we can we will say that the property is worth \$110,000 instead of \$117,750. To get the assessed valuation it is customary to divide the real value by two and then figure the tax at 2.35 per cent. This was done in the case of the workingman's property on Fourteenth street. Applied to Mariner's property it gives us as a result \$1,392. This is what Mariner should have been made to pay the city. Instead of that he paid on the land in question only \$778!

Let us restate it. Mariner has platted the ball park property and put 77 lots on the market at \$50 and \$65 a front foot each. Roughly speaking this means 2,310 front feet, at a total selling value of \$117,750. Mr. Assessor comes along, after assessing the poor man practically to the limit, bows before the rich man and estimates his real estate to be worth \$55,900, just half its real worth, then cuts the price in half to get the assessed valuation, and very kindly helps Mr. Rich Man to dodge half his taxes.

And Mariner is only one of many. Is it any wonder that the city is perpetually bankrupt and cannot even afford to build decent schools for its children? Is it any wonder that no measure for the people's uplift and welfare can come up in the city council without getting a knock-out by the bankruptcy argument?

Let the teachers fight against the legal tax dodgers—it is a virtuous and a necessary fight! But it isn't the whole fight, by any means, as we have shown—and they should stand for the complete establishment of right and justice!

Their cause is just. School conditions in Milwaukee are shocking. It is an unrelieved disgrace that there are school buildings so rickety that the principals have had to forbid the lock-step in getting the children out of the building for fear the measured tread and the beating of their feet in unison would bring down the stairways with a crash and a loss of precious lives. It is a scandal to the fair name of Milwaukee that hundreds of our children must be housed in barracks during school hours.

We are glad the Teachers have waked up to the needs of the hour. The Social-Democratic aldermen made the start a year ago. Every possible obstacle was thrown in their path by the officials. We are glad the Teachers have joined the fight. Now let other citizens join it also. Too long they have slept!

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC NOTES.

A cinch party will be held at Odd Fellows' Hall next Tuesday evening, March 16th, at 8 P. M. This is the first of a series of cinch parties that will be conducted by the branch during the spring months.

The South Side Women's Club will hold their regular business meeting at A. Jask's Hall, 8th and Greenfield aves., Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Do not forget to turn out in full force next Sunday afternoon at the Paris Commune Celebration, Bohemian Turn Hall, cor. 12th and Wine sts., and bring your friends along. The programme will consist of speeches, music and songs. The Aurora, Socialist, Mammocher, and the Vorwarts will render several songs. Comrade Haeberle of Chicago will deliver the principal speech, and E. T. Melms and Emil Seidel will also address the audience.

A dog biting his own tail when it is pinched is no more painfully ridiculous than a wage worker snapping at Socialism when capitalism turns the screws of oppression on pure and simple unionism.

The 11th ward branch will hold a 8-hafskopf journey at Al Jask's Hall, cor. 6th and Greenfield aves., on Sunday afternoon, March 26th. Tickets will be 30 cts., including refreshments. About 15 valuable prizes will be offered to the winners, so don't forget place and date.

Another propaganda meeting for the 9th ward on Thursday evening, March 16th, at 1216 Cherry st. Everybody is cordially invited. A good speaker will be present.

The 14th warders are going to hold another propaganda meeting at Nado-linski's Hall, cor. 14th and Grant sts., on Thursday evening, March 16th. These meetings in the 14th ward have been very successful this winter, and we hope that the last one of the series will be largely attended.

The North Side Women's Club held a very successful meeting at their meeting hall, cor. Chambers and Bufum sts., Tuesday afternoon.

A sure cure for the blues is to attend the West Side Club Tournament at N. Petersen's Hall, 8714 North ave., Saturday night, March 11th, given under the auspices of the West Side Socialist Women's Club.

RICHARD CARLE'S DOLLY GIRLS
IN "THE TENDERFOOT."

The world moves. Socialism comes as a guarantee that it will move FORWARD.

The East Side Women's Club held a business meeting at Loehe's Hall, 327 Sherman st., last Tuesday afternoon.

Socialism will kill some kinds of ambition, such as to rob and cheat, but it will open new opportunities to every legitimate brand of ambition.

The 10th ward branch of the Social-Democratic party held an open meeting for educational purposes last Wednesday evening at Eckelmann's Hall, 3109 Lisbon ave.

Comrade Glaeser sends in a contribution to the organization fund and adds: "Use this to help fight the jay-bird." I wonder what he is driving at.

Meetings were held in the 6th and 17th wards this week to put candidates in the field for municipal election.

Comrade Mede sent in a little ammunition last week with which to fight capitalism.

South Milwaukee is going to get busy now.

The South Milwaukee comrades are planning a large meeting at Odd Fellows' Hall, Monday evening, March 13th.

LAYTON PARK, ATTENTION! Don't forget that on Thursday evening, March 10th, at Dietrich's Hall, a Social-Democratic Club is going to be organized. Both men and women who are interested in the cause of Socialism should not fail to be present. Comrade E. T. Melms will speak on the objects and principles of Socialism and everybody is cordially invited to be present. The hall is located at 24th and Lincoln aves.

The Vorwarts Singing Society entertained the little folks with a children's mask ball last Wednesday evening at N. Petersen's Hall, 2714 North ave.

Comrade E. T. Melms delivered a lecture on the Mission of the Social-Democratic party at Racine last Sunday afternoon. He reports the organization in good working condition at the present time.

Comrade Polasek blew in with a dollar bill the other day for the organization fund, and remarked that next time he would do better. Good for you, comrade, this will make another klink in capitalism.

Don't forget to send in a contribution now and then on the organization fund. Don't forget the central committee meeting at Liedertafel Hall.

E. T. M.

THE THEATER.

DAVIDSON THEATER.

The Davidson makes an interesting announcement for Sunday, Mar. 12, "Raffles, The Amateur Crackman," played by Kyle Bellew and his original company, including E. M. Holland, will be the attraction. In this odd and fascinating drama the handsome and distinguished English star is seen at his best, and his gifted American assistant, Mr. Holland, is brought forward to equal advantage. Raffles, the debonair, the inviolable, but the really, is portrayed by Mr. Bellew with irresistible charm.

Next Thursday will be a Red Letter night in local theatricals, marking as it does the advent of Richard Carle to the Davidson in the big musical comedy success "The Tenderfoot," fresh from its runs covering four months at the New York Theater, and eight months in Chicago. The now famous production will be presented in this city by the same cast that has helped it on its way to fame.

ALHAMBRA THEATER.

The Nixon & Zimmermann Opera Company will present "The Strollers" (Die Landstreichers) at the Alhambra Theater all of next week, opening with a matinee tomorrow afternoon. In its original form it was of a romantic order, but in the adaptation for the American stage by Smith and Englander it was



AUTOMOBILE GIRLS AT THE ALHAMBRA.

changed to a comedy opera for Francis Wilson who appeared in it for two seasons with much success. It will be given here in its entirety by some of the best known operatic artists of the American stage. The opera is German in all its respects in the way of costuming and from a scenic standpoint also, but will be sung in English. The usual matinees will be given.

STAR THEATER.

"The Blue Ribbon Girls" at the Star next week is the most successful burlesque company on the road this season. Starting at Hyde and Behman's Star Theater, Brooklyn, it played to packed houses for fourteen consecutive performances. It was a daring venture to take such a large and expensive company on the road.

BIJOU THEATER.

"More to be Pitied than Scorned," is the title of a new play which will be seen for the first time in this city at the Bijou tomorrow afternoon. Mr. Blaney has left nothing undone to make this his latest effort, a magnificent production in the matter of scenic effects and costuming. The play tells of the unhappy consequences of a clandestine



"MORE TO BE PITIED THAN SCORNE"

marriage between Julian Loraine, the leading man in a dramatic stock company, and Viola Keith, the daughter of a neighboring clergyman, who regards the theater as a house of evil and play-folks as servants of the evil one.

"The Fatal Wedding," under the management of Sullivan, Harris & Wood, comes to the Bijou, for the fourth annual visit, week after next.

CRYSTAL THEATER.

At the justly popular Crystal Theater, Second near the Avenue, next week "Three Nambas, directly from Europe," will be the leading attraction. The rest of the bill is up to the usual high standard of merit. Don't forget the two family matinees daily.

GRAND THEATER.

John L. Sullivan, past king of the fist arena, and a strong vaudeville company will be the offering at the Grand next week. The other performers will be Chase and Basey, the Lippencotts, Woodson sisters, E. J. Flannigan and the moving pictures. No advance in prices.

Arrangements have been made to have Comrade Corinne S. Brown of Chicago, Ill., lecture at National Hall, on Sunday afternoon, March, 26th, 1905. The South Side Women's Club is now making arrangements for the lecture and a large meeting is looked for owing to the fact that Comrade Corinne Brown is a splendid speaker.

A large mass meeting has been arranged for at the South Side Armory Hall on First ave. near Lapham st. on next Sunday evening, March 12th. Comrade Harkowski, a Russian Pole, who understands the conditions of Poland very thoroughly, will be the main speaker of the evening. He will address the audience on conditions of the working class in Poland. Admission free. Everybody is cordially invited. Speakers will also address the meeting in English and German.

Truck Drivers' Local Union No. 749 will give a grand ball at the Liedertafel Hall, Saturday, April 15. Tickets 25 cents, at the door 50 cents. Everybody is invited to attend.

BIJOU.

Jacob Litt's Family Theatre

This Theatre Does Not Advertise in the
Sentinel or Journal.

Commencing Matinee Sunday 2:30

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

Charles E. Blaney's Scenic Melodramatic Sensation

MORE TO BE PITIED
THAN SCORNE

A Story of the Church and Stage.

A Glimpse of Real Life behind the Footlights.
— 50 People—12 Ballet—Pretty Girls.
12—Big Scenes—12

NEXT ATTRACTION:

"THE FATAL WEDDING."

Coming—THE RAYS—JOHNNY AND EDNA.

GRAND THEATER,

3rd St., Just North of Grand Ave.

REFINED VAUDEVILLE

The Best Show in the City.

6—VAUDEVILLE ACTS—6

Don't fail to bring the Children.

Admission 10 Cents, Including Seats.

For Sale — Sales and Valets.

Hibbard & Richardson Co., Gen'l. Agents, Cary Safe Co., constantly carry at No. 471 Milwaukee St., this city, the largest stock of new fire and burglar-proof safes and vaults in the Northwest. Second hand safes of the different makes always on hand.

FALL ANNOUNCEMENT

You are cordially invited to inspect my stock of New Spring Fabrics, unsurpassed in stylish designs and quality. Having procured the best, I am assured my patrons will derive pleasure and profit from an early visit. Respectfully,

B. STRAND, Successor to ... Harnes & Strand, Tailor,

375 National Avenue, Milwaukee. Telephone Connection.

You will find the UNION LABEL in all our garments.

Coke

March came in "like a lamb,"
She'll go out "like a lion."

Look out for more cold weather

Remember that for a grate fire, an emergency fire, a low fire, a hot fire, there's nothing that will help you to get just what you're looking for, like

Genuine Milwaukee Gas Coke

The Small Nut, at \$4.50, is splendid to mix with the other sizes. It acts as a regulator.

Milwaukee Gas Light Co.

182 Wisconsin St. Phone M. 1936

WIRTH -- DANCING

Spring Term for Grown-up Young People will commence: Century Hall, 480 Farwell Ave., Monday, March 6th. Armory Hall, 6th and First Avenues, Thursday, March 9th. North Side Turn Hall, 1025 Walnut Street, Tuesday, March 14th. Recreation Club Hall, Wednesday, March 15th.

TUITION: 12 Lessons and 12 Socials, Gentlemen \$5.00; Ladies \$4.00. Private Lessons by Appointment.

TELEPHONE WEST 4753.

Prof. A. G. WIRTH, Residence 114 15th St.

Member of American, British and German Associations.

If your time and money are worth anything to you, see Wirth, the world's best Teacher of Dancing in the Northwest.

SOMETHING NEW!

BOCK WEISS-BEER

Brewed by JOHN GRAF.

"THE BEST WHAT GIVES"

TRADE MARK

Try a Case. Guaranteed to give the best of satisfaction.

Prompt delivery after March 1st, to any part of the city.

CORNER 17th & GREENFIELD AVES.

Telephone South 15.

Men of Taste--Announcement

An Exceptionally Well Selected Assortment of

Fine Domestic and Imported Suitings.

You will have That Well Dressed Appearance if we make your

Clothes. See Spring Styles in Window.

ALL GARMENTS BEAR UNION LABEL

AUGUST ROHM & CO., TAILORS.

284 WEST WATER STREET, MILWAUKEE.

DID YOU EVER SEE SAWS SAW

LIKE OUR SAWS SAW?

If not, call at our store, and we will demonstrate to you the good

quality of saws we sell. We handle Atkins', Diston's, Bishop's

and Simonds' Saws.